CALIFORNIA.

Lynch Law-The Case of Judge Parsons and the Press. SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 15.

To the Edi ors of The Tribune : Since the departure of the last steamer, the most important events which have occurred here have been several cases of lynching of borsetheves in the back parts of the country. Three lave been hung and one has been shot; and the sheace of a prompt and efficacious administraion of justice by the established Courts leads to the belief that Lynch law will be generally administered in the back parts of the country wherever as offender is discovered in the act of stealingparticularly if the property stolen be stock.

There has been very considerable excitement in this city arising out of the proceedings of the Judge of the District Court-Levi Parsons by name, and, I regret to say, a New-Yorker. I referred in my last to the course of the press and the lynching crowd here on the subject of the Ju dolary, and the shouts of the crowd when Judge delary, and the shouls of the continuous of the Parsons attempted to address them. On the Parsons attempted to the first Monday of the persons attempted to address them. Of the opening of his Court on the first Monday of the month, Judge P., in charging the Grand Jury, took occasion to saunch a tirade against the press, and mend the Grand Jury to present it. in recommend the Grand Jury to present it. The Herald of this city commented very severely upon the charge and the Judge; and thereupon Judge Parsons went before the Grand Jury and tried to get an indictment against it, (as has since been secertained.) The Grand Jury refused to find a bill, and then Judge Parsons, determined to grat if his revengeful feelings, summaned the Editor of The Herald before him for an afleged contempt of Court, (consisting in publishing the article be-fore referred to.) and after a bearing, in which he showed that his mind was fully made up before he came into Court, he ordered Mr. Walker (the Ed-ier) to pay a fine-of \$500, or stand committed un-Mr. Walker refused to pay and was sent in paid. Mr. wasker returned to pay and was sent to prison. He has been taken out on a writ of habeas corpus, and his case is now before the Su-perior Court for consideration, and not decided. This high-handed and arbitrary proceeding of

Judge Parsons, striking as it did at the right of free speech, (for the same rule which fixed Mr. Walker for writing would punish others for speaking in the streets disparagingly of Judge Parsons. arrived the entire community. A mass meeting was held, at which, with entire unanimity, Judge P. was requested to resign; and, in the event of his refusal, the Legislature was requested to im-peach him. He has not resigned, but the Legisstare will probably impeach and remove him by calified-possessing not one of the requisites of Business here is improving, but still is far from

king as brisk as could be desired, or as is natural atthis place. It will not now probably resume a pristipe force and energy for some months. It enainly cannot revive until the winter season is they over and the miners are able fully to occupy the summer diggings, which will, it is fully expected, yield much more abandantly this season has any former one, on account of the unprecedeatedly low stage which the water in the streams is expected to reach from the want of rain this

To give some information respecting the busiaces of this place, I append sandry tables, pre-pared from the Custom House returns, relative to the commerce and navigation of this port.

There of Entrances and Generances of Vessels at San Francisco, from the 5th to the 14th of March, 1951. CLEAKED. Sture, Ships, Barks, Brigs, Schre, Total.

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Philadelphia	1	0	.0	Pres	
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Citina	0	- 0	1	0	
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Cal and Oregon pta.2	0	1	1	4	
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Peruvian ports 0	2	2	0	1	
Sandwich Islands 0	1	(0)	0	3	
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Liverpool	2	1.	0	0	
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STATEMENT showing the the value of Bullion we and the number of P Port of San Francisco Innues 183	chick hi amenge	itio beciu ira soko i	cutere have a	d and ci rrived.	at ti

VESSELS ENTERED. Turnage No. Turnage 14,0 (3....90 23, 65053 17,961 Foreign Ports. 42 \$1,176....48 14,843...143 46,021 VESSELS CLEARED. foreign Ports..50 lumestic27

24,914....49 15,002...126 Istal cleared .. 77 BULLION. leared, \$2,777,701 San Francisco in the quarter ending Sist Dec. 1850.
In American version in Force or vessels. Total. per cent..... | per cent | 152 10 |
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per cent	34 25
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per cent	7,672 25
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per cent	3,865 ce

Total.....\$148,110 56 \$337,038 82.... \$505,160 57 The value of the goods, and amount of duties been, entered for bonding and withdrawn duties the quarter, and the amount remaining in lead on the 31st December, were as follows:

On the 14th of January—the day on which Mr. allier, the late Collector, closed his accounts as statement of goods entered for bond, with

Imaining Sist Dec. Value School 14 Sept 114 Day 114 Day 115 Dec. School 14 Day 115 Dec. Sch125 058 (200 lb sacks.) Seminary and wasts 230 10 arc. 200 10 arc.

spea in barrels. 1,883 (40 galls each.) ARREST OF A PICK POCKET.—Officer D wyer of its first Ward Police, yesterday arrested a fellow named loss Dwyer, whom he caught in the act of picking the cas poot pocket of a gentleman who was engaged in reading the bulletin of the "Express" He had the gentleman shandkerchef in his band when the officer pounced topo him. Ou searching him, three silk handkerchiefs wire found in his pockets, for which owners are wanted, inquire of Officer Dwyer, at the First District Police States.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

APPOINTMENT OF A FRENCH MINISTRY.

THE LIBERATION OF KOSSUTH.

Dates: Liverpool and London, April 12; Paris, April 11.

The Cunard steamer Asia arrived at her whar at Jersey City at 10 | o'clock yesterday morning, after a passage of ten days and seventeen hours. On the 13th of April at 6 A. M., exchanged signals with Am. ship Issac Wright, steering up Channel at 9:30, exchanged numbers with British ship Wm. Vail; at 4 P. M., exchanged numbers with U.S. steamship Arctic; on the 21st of April, lat. 42:06, long. 63:27, passed the ship Argo; on same day, at 21 P. M., passed American ship Yorktown.

ENGLAND. Parliamentary Summary up to the Depart-

ure of the Asia. In the House of Commons, April 9, Sir J. Duke (late Lord Mayor of London) moved the second reading of the Smithfield Enlargement bill. reading of the Smithfield Enlargement bill.— (Smithfield, as our readers are aware, is the great cattle market, situated directly in the heart of London, and the subject of great complaint by Dickers and others, who deem it most obnoxious

to the health of the city.)

Mr. Christopher contending that the market
was a nuisance, and that it could not be enlarged
under a cost of £1,000,000, moved an indefinite
postponement of the bill, which, after some conversation, and the remark of Lord John Russell that the enlargement could not be made without de stroying valuable property, was lost, by a vote of

246 against 124.
The second reading of the Smithfield Removal

bill was carried by 230 to 65, and the bill was re-ferred to a Select Committee.

In the House of Commons, April 10, Lord Palmeraton stated that Government had addressed re-monstrances to the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, and to the minor German Courts on the subject of the admission of non German territories into e Confederation, and that be had no doubt that the Treaty of Vienna would be respected.

Sir Wm Molesworth made a long speech upon Colonial Expenditure. He moved resolutions to the effect that it is expedient to give to the inhabittions nor convict settlements ample powers for their local self government. He found a sum of £4,000,000 sterling incurred by the United Kingdom on account of the colonies. He considered that there was no necessity for half the military force maintained in the various colonies, if they stead of 45,000 men for colonial garrisons 17,000 would be enough. A military force for colonial purposes should be paid by the colony—for Imperial ends, by the mother country. In the North American colonies the military expenditure might be reduced ± 400,000 per annum—in the West Indies £250,000. From the Australian colonies nearly all the troops could be withdrawn. In approaching the case of South Africa he reviewed the whole Kaffir war, and declared that unless the forces were withdrawn from the Cape we must prepare for a loss of \$\pm\$1,000,000 more than the value of the colony. In conclusion, Sir William estimated the ultimate saving in civil and

military expenditure at about £1,800,000.

Mr. Urquhart seconded, and said that if the good sense of the country did not put down the Department, that department would

acon put down the Colonial Empire.

Mr. Hawes complimented the ability of Sir W.

Molesworth's speech, and agreed with many of his views. But Sir William had based his argument entirely upon pecuniary considerations—on that sole ground be advised the abandonment o the Colonial possessions. He was sure that Sir W. had overstated the military charges for the There was no connexion, Mr. Hawes contended, between self government and imperia military expenditure for the colonies. The in terests of the mother country could not be sev-ered from those of her colonies; and if the course suggested by Sir W. Molesworth were pursued, whenever the colonies needed assistance it would be furnished, and then at an increased

expense. He concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr. Adderly defended Sir Wulliam.
Mr. E. H. Stanley contended that the object of Sir William's resolutions was the abandonment

of the Colonies
Mr. Cobden declared that the reduction of the public expenditure afforded the only means of se-curing a permanent surplus, and that reduction must be effected by curtaining the Colonial expen-

dent that if the proposed plan were carried into effect, this country could not maintain its position and reputation in the world, and that Powers would be tempted to concert plans of tacking us. Reductions were in gradual progress in some of the Colonies, but this was an attempt to apply the same rule at once to all. These were questions to be decided from time to time, under the supervision and control of the House, which he trusted would be exercised with a view to maintain the integrity of this mighty empire. pon the motion of Mr. Hame, the debate was

In the House of Commons, on the 11th inst., Mr. Disraeli moved a resolution that, in any relief granted by the remission or adjustment of taxbe granted by the remission of an article and a stion, due regard should be paid to the distressed condition of the owners and occupiers of land in the united kingdom. He premised that the man-ner in which the Government, and, in a certain degree, that House had considered the position of the agricultural interest since the commencement of this session, appeared so inconsistent, and ininjustice, that it had shaken the confidence of a large portion of Her Majesty's subjects, and, be-fore the adjournment, he made this attempt to obtain a dispassionate consideration of a resolution dictated by a principle of justice, and conceived

in a spirit of conciliation.

The Land distress had this year been ac knowledged in the royal speech, yet Ministers had proposed nothing. The motion to compel had proposed nothing. Government to introduce remedial measures had shaken it to the center, and forced the Chancellor to bring forward a financial statement slightly as-sisting the land owners. After the explosion he had coolly snatched out the two measures proposed, could such a course be justified ? Beside these two measures, he asserted that a larger amount of relief to the occupiers of the soil might be found by dealing with the Poor Law expenditure, amounting to £6,200,000, of which less than £5,000,000 was applied to the in-maintenance and out-relief of the pauper population, upwards of ±1,700,000 being expended upon establishment charges and fixed salaries, which was fastened upon real property, and the proportion paid by Ireland fell exclusively upon the land. He hoped that so just a resolution would pass the

Labouchere said that considering the vagueness of his present motion, and not suppos-ing that Mr. Disraeli, as the leader of a party, would have brought forward a proposition without any practical effect, he could not help suspecting that, at bottom, his real intention was to oppose the budget, which had exterted the approbation of some of his own friends, and to reverse a commercial policy under which taxation has been remitted, the revenue had increased, and trade and prosperity had flourished. He trusted the House d negative a motion of an abstract nature,

which pointed to no practical conclusion.

Mr. Gladstone said that he had to choose between two plans, and while Mr. Disrael's was open to the same objections as the other, it had his further detect, that whereas the principle reducing duties upon articles of consumption and raw materials of industry was applied upon a stinged scale in the Government budget, from that of Mr. Diarachi it entirely disappeared. He felt it impossible, therefore, not to prefer the

Mr. Alcock should vote against the proposal of Mr D'Israeli: not because he did not feel deeply on behalf of the farmers and landed interest, but because he did not choose to follow a leader who was totally inconsistent and self convicted of po-

Lord J. Manners said, the Ministers, who had acknowledged that the agricultural was the only suffering interest, acted as if it was the only prosperous one.

Mr. Bright observed that the proposition of Mr.

Disraeli was based upon the assumption that the

land was unequally burdened in respect to the poor rate, whereas he believed that the land did not pay more than 40 per cent. of the whole ponot pay more than 40 per cent. of the whole poorrate in the kingdom, and the amount of the rate
itself had fallen from £8,000,000, in 1833, to
£5,395,000 in 1850. The true remedies for the
distress of the occupiers must be found in the reduction of rects, the increase of produce, and the
skilful adaptation of the powers of their farms;
there was no remedy that Parliament could give.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer confessed that, like Mr. Labouchere, he was a good deal puzzled by the motion and speech of Mr. D'Israeli, which hampered himself as much as his antagonists. his amendment was carried, the window tax would not be repealed. He had alleged that the budget contained no relief to the farmers.—did

they not pay window duty? Lord J. Russell called the attention of the House to the delusions which he said were practiced upon the country by repeated motions of this It was clear that no special and et fectual relief could be given out of the residue of the surplus to the owners and occupiers of the land; but if the question was stated as a general proposition, it was impossible to make a considerable reduction of taxation without giving a large relief to that important interest, which must pros-per along with other interests.

The House having divided, the numbers were:

Majority against the resolution...... |3

Lady Franklin's Expedition to the Arctic Re-

of the nature of the projected voyage to the Arctic Seas by Mr. Kennedy and his crew of Ockney men, in search of Sir John Franklin, a few notes are supplied by the John o'Groat Journal.
Mr. Kennedy is now at Aberdeen, where the little ship, the Prince Albert, is fitting out. The route to be followed is by Lancaster Sound, then down Prince Regent's Inlet as far as possible. The ship is then to be moored in some harbor, and two boats will be dispatched in various directions according to circumstances, or as the openings he ice may present. One boat it is intended to or Brentford Bay, in the direction of the magnetic The other will be sent southwards to Felix Harbor, and will cross Boothia Isthmus, and after striking the sea coast will proceed by Sir James Ross's Strait to meet the other boat

After a meeting they will again diverge and ex-plore westward. It is then intended that one of the boats be dispatched in the direction of Simp-son's Straits, while the other will be directed northwest. northward, with a view to come on the track of Dr. Bae and his party. Mr. Kennedy has been thirteen years in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, and spent eight years of that period in Labrador. Knowing the courtry, and the riod in Labrador. Knowing and marine animals, abundance of deer, salimon, and marine animals, he has the firm personation that at least a portion he has the firm personation and yet alive. He of Sir James Franklin's party are yet alive. He goes out without fee or reward, animated by a pure devotion to the service. The crew consists seventeen persons, nearly all natives of Ork-

The expedition is to be conducted on tectotal principles; and the ship will be ready for sea by the end of this month. She carries three boats— one of mahogany, one of common materials, and one of gutta percha. Messrs. Duthie, of Aber-deen, are building a boat specially for Mr. Konne-dy's use. It is to be twenty-two feet long, only two feet wide at the midships, or broadest part, and after being covered with hide or gutta percha, with one person set in it-canoe flashion-is calculated to draw only three inches of water the depth of the boat is to be 12 inches at the seat. It is intended to propel this extraordinary eralt, after the manner of the natives of these regions-the Esquimaux-by a double bladed our, and the person seated in it will be covere with a skin dress, buttoned to the chin, and fas-tened to the deck, that, in the event of its belog swamped, it can easily be righted again without

any water getting into it.

Mr. Kennedy contemplates not only using this boat for crossing rivers over ice and down rapids, but to make it his couch of repose all night, by simply pulling a blanket over him, and there repose in a temperature that makes one freeze He has been accustomed to these hardships, and has stood many nights in similar cir-comstances, with the thermometer 45 to 50 de grees below zero; often, too, with no covering but the canopy of heaven. The Prince Albert will be provisioned for two years. All success at-tend her!

FRANCE.
The New Cubinet.

The following names compose the Cabinet, acording to the official announcement in Friday morning's (April 1) Moniteur : Foreign Affairs..... M. Baroche. Justice...... M. Rouher.

jumnals of different parties to pronounce on this Ministry: yet there are already indications of opposition, not only on the part of the Republican papers, which is to be looked for as a matter of course, but in the Thiers organs, and in the Assemblic Nationale, which, as the organ of the Fu-sionists, is said to be about to pass, if it has not passed, into the hands of Mesers. Guizot, Du-chatel, and Dumon, the new allies of the Marquis de Pastoret, who manages the political interests of the Duc de Bordeaux. The Assemblee says:

"Who can explain the vertable motives for the return of MM. Baroche, Rouher and Fould, who have already been so near to upset the coach? Is such a selection prudent at the opening of a crisis which may decide the fate of France? We feel no personal hostility to the honorable names which form this Cabinet; there are even some among them for whom we feel great esteem and sincere affection, but we persist nevertheless in saying that such a combination as this is a grave error, of which the consequences will soon be apparent. The Patric tells us that these names will appear in the Monitour.

"We yet hope that the President of the Bo

public will not commit so capital a fault. There is not among those persons the name of any one of those Members of the Parliamentary majority who took part in the late discussions between the two powers. The President has been circum-vented, and is deceived. Firmness in the government is a great quality, but such firmness should not become headstrong obstinacy. Minis. tries of deliance have ever been fatal to govern-

Noone can fail to apply the latter observation of the Assemblee Nationale to the new Minister of the Interior, in whom it is a very general opinion that Louis Napoleon has found his Polignac. Hon-est and courageous he is beyond any doubt, and even his unconciliatory manners would not be ob-sectionable, if they did not fall into an ever read. waspiah pugnaciousness, which, without gaining friends in any quarter, has excited the hostility of he Left benches into downright aversion.

M. Faucher, too, labors under the stigma of a condempation of the Constituent Assem bly for having turned the telegraph to election-cering purposes in a way that even his colleagues in office dared not to defend. Against that vote of censure from Members of the House only five otested, and of that five M. Faucher and brother-in-law, M. Wolowski, formed two. Thus of the new Cabinet, three are suffering under a vote of want of confidence, passed by the present Assembly two months ago, and one bears the

amost unanimous stigms of the Constituent.

Louis Napoleon should rather have recalled the old Ministry, on the ground of having failed to inince the leaders of parties to form an adminisduce the leaders of parties to form an adminis-tration, or he should have persevered in his efforts to overtura their scruples, while retaining his transitive Ministry. Faucher, added to Baroche, Rouber, and Fould, is unpopularity without, ad-ded to hostility within. Two of the "transitory" Cubinet are maintained, General Randon and M. Magne, to neither of whom can there be any legi-timate objection.

Of the three other names that of M. Buffet is the best known, as he has already filled the post in the Odillon-Barrot Administration. M. Buffet shares the commercial views of M. Faucher, which are more free-trade than those of French statesmen generally. But it is not likely that the new Cabinet will find sufficient case and siaure to turn their attention to commercial sub-ects. Another sort of combat awaits them.

M. de Crouselbes belongs to the Legitimist party. He is an ex-Peer of France, but is not considered to be one of the legit. ensidered to be one of the leading men of his side. He bears the reputation of a worthy gentleman. M. Chasseloup Laubat, although 46 years of age, has been since 1828 in official employment. An auditor of the Council of State pader Martiguac, he was fortunate enough to re-

fuse a prefecture from Prince Polignac; became in 1830 an aid-de-camp of Lafayette, and after that was appointed to a civil situation by Casimir

Perrier.
In 1836 M. Thiers charged him with a commission to Algeria; and in 1838 Count Mole made him a Councillor of State. He is now Louis Na. poleon's Minister of Marine. Such men are easily tempted to take office, and we must not take M. Laubat's name as implying the adhesion great party. The best debater in the new istry is undoubtedly M Baroche, who is a very

It is to be regretted that he is not either Minister of the Interior or Minister of Justice, in either of which positions his ready powers of reply and argument would be more frequently called into play. M. Rouher is only a fair second, and M. Faucher is no speaker at all. He can make a hard, dry, bitter retort, or put forth a prosy statement, but he is devoid of elequence and grace. Taken altogether, a much worse solution of this protracted ministerial crisis could hardly have

The Union, a Legitimist journal, coldly remarks

as follows on the new Ministry:

"The new Cabinet, it will be seen, is taken exclusively from the party of the 294—that is to say, from that portion of the majority who delared itself in favor of the Elysee. It was hoped at one time that the provisional state of things would be put an end to by a Cabinet taken from the entire majority, around which the different shades might have united for the general interest in order to pass through the crises which are be-The Elysée has in reality done nothing fore U.S. ng about this result; it has wished fine itself within the limits of the 294. That be ing the case, it remains to be seen what attitude the new Cabinet will assume before the National

GERMANY.

Dresden and Prague Railway. On the 6th inst the line of railway from Dres-den to Prague, completing the southern line of communication with Vienna, was opened. The railroad runs from Dresden through the finest part of the valley of the Elbe. A train left Prague at s in the morning of the above day, and met the train which started from Dresden at 10j at Bodenbach. The invited guests were greeted; the trains proceeded together to Rathen where a din-ner was given on the Bastelfels. At 4 o'clock the train came on to Dresden, where a grand performance was given at the Opera; a supper was pr pared in the saloon of the Harmonia and at the Palace; all the Galleries and Museums of the city were open for the day. The Rairoad Company began the ordinary public traffic on the 8th.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Accounts from Christians of the 25th ult., state that disturbances have again broken out at Drontheim and its vicinity. The military and burgher guard were compelled to interfere, and several arrests took place. The cause of these riots was arrests took place. The cause of these riots was not political, but from the head of the ballwick having forbidden the sale of fish by the peasantry, pliance with the demands of licensed fishermen.

The Chamber of Nubinty of Sweden was occupied at Stockholm on the 27th alt., with a propo-sition tending to accord to the Jewa the same divid and political rights as are enjoyed by dissenting Christians in Sweden. One member only, Count de Hartmannsdoril opposed the proposition, and particular dweit on the fact that the Jews rabitually practised usury. A great number of the principal members defended the proposition, and M Weiderjelm showed from statistical ta bles, that for the last forty years no Jew was condemned in Sweden for any great crime. proposition was, however, rejected by 78 votes

> TURKEY. The Liberation of Kossuth.

A letter from Constantinople of March 25 says: The Sultan has refused to accede to the demands of Austria to exclude M. Kossuth and seven of his and the Austrian Minister referred to Vienna fo

Clare & Sons' Cotton Circular,

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Six. The demand this week has been very moders a throughout, the Trade busing sparingly and specializes being practice. The tendency doubt has been supposed to the trade of the tendency doubt has been supposed but in most or produce. The tendency doubt has been supposed but in word on the produce of the tendency of t when delical case, but welcome a quadrate absenced to pro-cleance have 300 bales of American and 100 Servat Experien-tion of American, 100 Bales, 10 Keyrong and so Servat sen-tage so, 10 bales of abkands. The sales to do a measure 4 to No bissiness with a done in this market in Saturday, the 10th Your in t-service.

W.M. C. are 2 Sins, Buskers.

Foreign Markets.

Drive of Trans .- There continues to be appearanced may a resty devale degree of activity in hardness generally. The demant of other green and Taru in Manchester (a un small, but their prices Pears Masses Musey continues a mulent, second for good Mears Masses at 12 Pears in London. There has been some at the blue being reason at 15 cent in London. There has been some at 15 cent in London at 15 cent in London. There is thereo. Consider the past week the demand for Cotton Maximum Darrier the past week the demand for Cotton that here. Includerate, and tearly all from the trade. As the desire shown to sell that seen much greater then the demand, prime have given way about \$4 or American. The week scales submit to perform the sell passes were for experienced 1,000 on spec-

The intrast choses to day quietly—sales of 3.000 bales, at the declared.

We quote For Orients 75.2 Modeling 74. For Mobiles 75.2 Modeling edges, For Chinases 75.2 Modeling 74. For Mobiles 75.2 Modeling edges, For Chinases 75.2 Modeling edges, For Chinases 75.2 Modeling edges, For Chinases 75.2 Modeling edges, and the construction of the constr

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and no. The market has been flat throughout the week; a few

About 50 time are reported at 46s 97 to 47s per cwt.

Anno About 50 time are reported at 46s 97 to 47s per cwt.

Anno O'hors again been soid on rather lines terms, 618
O'havan been accepted to 200 time from the jumy; but Ale 10s
been per for somaier for.

In sales are 400 time, including 100 to arrow, at 628 los.

a 100 tes Carsinna have been and at 18s od per cwt.

Insuched The sales have seen 100 time. Compeathy Engwood at
18x of 45 cm 50 time. Jarman at 61 los. 18 time inferior Cale

(at 12x of 20 time 2 Jarman at 61 los. 18 time inferior Cale

at 12x of 30 time Poerto Cabello at 65 los.) and 120 time Sava

at 12x 15s.

A. 12x NSTOUN & CO.

Liverson, the Provision market has been rather quiet, without that, in prices since the saling of the Painte. April 12. So continues to be taken at the number area. The sales since the rather quiet are about not the number area. The sales since the rate to be activated of Paint, and compacturally no transaction apport. The market is firm at the quotations. The market is firm at the quotations, of the sales of the sale

Trues.
The best are impuring for Curass, but at low figures.
Since Wednesday the Curas Mariet has shown a disposition to detime, and sector as lower prices were taken for Fours and Wasse,
you gir bid. And I of Finished on fact marked day is these coased,
the ceary arrivals of French Fluur, and selling at 1s of of sack

State of the control of Winar and Issuan Coan maintain their rices but with a insignification of the coand.

The observer and response some as reported on Wednesday. The Fascier and Fasciers are farancial same as reported on Wednesday. The Fascier counter of ships taken up in high charters, to be dispatched from the 1st to lithe of the munth, in anterpration of high fares and county of treeps to have a report of the maken will employ with tunnars, and any over, which explice maken well employed with tunnars, and any additional registion on resolvy taken at the rate, to fill up.

AMEN'N HARDY & CO.

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Havre Market ... AFRIL 9.

eriously. On the other hand, dealers from the interior continue to keep along the On the other hand, dealers from the interior continue to keep along for the other hand, fealers from the interior continue to keep along purchasing merely from hand to mouth, so that the inners during the part week has been to an extremely continued attent, the sales not a weaking more than 600 bales delly, at prices granted at 100 to 100 hands at the second of the continued at 100 to 100 hands. It is apprehension that the curp will prove larger than was an unpated, motive handling the general assentions to the contrary, and the phosphetic held suffer that the curp will prove larger than was the in the second of the provential creaming the contrary of the last two of the same footing as howe an impact of the last two or three seamers, added to when the actuation of taking in the anxional fortune is also far to see all accounts of the last two or three seamers, added to when the actuation of taking in the anxional defends in also far the footishing at lower an actuation of taking in the anxional defends in last for the footishing at lower and the provential of the footishing at the province at the footishing of the footishing defends the province of the footishing defends the province at the complete at more than 100 000 bales, although stand of holder to reading, and consecutive them.

tly induces purchasers to look forward to a further comments them swar. Nothing whatever has taken pince since our last rep

one are nearly continued.

In the distance of the first terms of last week, the next or end. The sales were skill being \$1. Domingo at \$50. in this being \$1. Domingo at \$50. in the sales at 100 to sales \$1. Domingo at \$50. in the sales at 100 to sales at

mad Quantities Baile - Nothing desire and prices nominal adjection Philodelphias; at 1st, for Raitmanes, ap 2st kil duty paid.

His no-There has been asks of 33 tim, at 285, 50 to 31 pp kil duty paid.

His no-There has been asks of 33 tim, at 285, 50 to 31 pp kil duty paid.

Assiss—We have no improvement to nother. The sales have again been trilling only 1st John American Potavé having found on era, of shirt is inche at 41 and 57 bale and at 405, 50, 57 50 kil, duty paid.

For since his firmer, allies apply without formand, and we district at 435, 50 to 45. Softing has been done in Rissan Pota, which are nominal at 467.

at 6a.

Tation—No sales to report and prices atsaly at 54t for Russian.

American qualries form a 50 to 52; \$\tilde{P}\$ kill duty paid.

What shows—This week a 20 k k ... were set in follows: 0.000 kill.

Book as estimated at 55,000 to 30 000 kill.

Skock as estimated at 55,000 to 30 000 kill.

Harm, Thursday Evening, April 10.
The infed gence received pantarasy from the United States by the features of the Both sit, was considered as favorable for holders; but the advices from Loverhood having anneanced a froncing market feet in 10 to baller United States Cottons changed hands at some-

what hower prices.

To day she demand has been very clack, and only 100 bales have been for consumption, at the raise of 10008-1018 for Sew Or LATEST NEWS.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 12. PRUSSIA .- Berlin, April 9 .- The Times letters contain no news respecting the progress of the

German question. Austrian Go-The Austrian Government has imposed an income tax on the Lombardo-Venetian Provinces.

TURKEY .- According to the last accounts from Bosnia, a corps of 20,000 insurgents from the Kraina is advancing upon Novi for the purpose of effecting a ignotion with the Rebels at Piedor. Omer Pasha is concentrating his troops at Bania

laka FRANCE, Paris Bourse - Fives, 93 25; Threes

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE ASSEMBLY .-- M Leon Faucher, Minister of the Interior, read the Ministerial Programme, which is very short.

M. St. Beuve moved that the Assembly should adopt an order of the day motive in the following terms:

The Assembly persists in its order of the day of the 18th January, which is in the terms fol lowing:

The Assembly declares its wast of confidence in the Ministry and passes to the order of the

The order of the day, pure and simple, having been demanded a division took place, when there appeared for the order of the day, pure and sim-77-against it, 275 .- Majority for the Minis-The Morning Post gives the members as fol-

lows: For the motion, 327 -against it 275; ma-jority in favor of the Ministry, 52 The Daily News also reports this majority as 52.

The new Ministry is already threatened with opposition by the journals of the Monarchist party.

Two Days Later from the Cape of Good

Hope.

Cape journals of the 9th February have come to hand, but they add little information to that last received. No mention whatever is made of the movements and determinations of his Excellency Sir Harry Smith, or of Major General Somerset. No engagement appears to have taken place between the Colonial troops and the Kailirs since our previous advices. Orders had been issued for a column of 2,200 men, under Col. Mackingon to move on Forts White and Cox on the 30th of January, the main object being to throw supplies into these places.

Letters from Graaf Reinet, to the 31st of Janu-

ary, speak of the alarming aspect of affairs in the divisions of Cradock and Somerset, but about 300 or 400 men would proceed immediately to the re-lief of the former under Mr. S. Meintjes. News bad come from Fort Armstrong that the rebels had got possession of the buildings, except the tower-to which place all the loyal people had fled for refuge. These were hemmed in. Their sufferings had been great, and report said they had been without provisions during three days Measures were in train by the people of Fort Beaufort, assisted by the Fingoes, to effect their celiverance. Further accounts from Fort Hare stare that the Fingoes were much exasperated at the atrocities of the Hottentot rebels it was said that many of the latter had expressed a wish to return to their allegiance, and that Gol Sutton bad given them a few days to present themselves

in Beaufort and deliver up their arms. It was further said that Jan Hermanus, eldest son of the late rebel chief, had requested to be permitted to come in, but whether the request had been complied with or not was not known -It was stated, on what was considered go thority, that the Hottentots were very short of ammunition and it was supposed that 500 mounted burghers would, in a few days, disperse or de-stroy the whole of the rebei bands, who were, in the meantime roaming ab

and laying waste the country.

We have received Cape Town papers of the 10th of February, being two days later than the last advices. The only intelligence of importan contained in these papers is the announcement of the relief of Forts Cox and White, which has been effected by the column commanded by Machinnon. Just before the post left Graham's Town an express arrived from Gen. Somerset, stating that a combined attack on Fort Beaufort was expected the following morning.

SAILING OF THE AFRICA -The Cunard steamer Africa, Capt. RYRIE, sailed at noon yesterday for Liverpool, with \$358,000 in specie, and a large number of passengers.

Steambout Explosion at Oswego-Probable Loss of Life. Correspondence of The Tribune. Osweso, Monday, April 21.

The Canadian steamer Comet, running between Hamilton and Montreal, burst her boiler this afternoon just as she was leaving her dock. She immediately commenced sinking; but as her atern line was fast, she had not got out into the river, and awang slowly around to the dock again. Up to this moment, (5) o'clock, P. M.,) it is reported that two persons, said to be engineers, are dead, and five or six others very badly scalded. The vessel is a complete wreck, he hull being very badly damaged. She in Kingaton by McPherson & Crane.

The Oswego Daily Journal of Monday after noon has the following additional particulars:

The explosion was terriffic, throwing fragments f the boat over the harbor and making a report like the discharge of heavy artillery. She turning in the river, at the foot of Seneca at the explosion took place, and before she could be ought to the dock, she had sunk to her guards. There were fortunately no passengers on board. She came in yesterday or to day from Hamilton, with flour, and was only turning in the harbor when the explosion took place. The Captain thinks no one is missing. Five men and be dreadfully scalded and lacerated, are in an adj It is feared some of them cannot sur-

NAVAL - Commander Kelly has been detached NAVAL.—Commander Kelly has been detached in the Northid Navy Yard, and has received orders to hold him in restricted to has ceimmand in the along of war Predicts in ow coping her asks.—The U.S. shoop of war Predicts in ow being out at this point to take our rather in at the Severa, (at Anney, out at this point to take our rather in the Severa, (at Anney, out at the shop of war, arring 16 goes, and as her dark of water that he will be able to get a good rafe berthing the river. She will all the will be able to get a good rafe berthing the river. She will an explain complement ut differs and men on hourist.—The wall has been onlined to the Good observed into a freight to get a state of the Good observed and to a freight to get a state of the Good observed into a freight to get the state of the Good of

DEATH OF AN OLD OFFICER-George Schley,

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 23.

Jenny Lind has sent \$3,000 and Barnum \$1,500 to Mayor Taylor, to be disposed of as he thinks most justicious, for the relief of the unfortunate and distressed in this city. In addition to this Barnum had previously given \$400 or \$500. Jenny is called an "angel to disguise,"

The Stanly Court Martial.

Washistoros, Wednesday, April 28.

The Stanly Court Martial having returned their curious versite to the Navy Department without alteration, the President his communication accuracy of "diamissai" to twelve months' suspension, without pay.

Naval and Martne Intelligence.

The U. S. ship John Adams, Com Barron, salled today for the Coast of Africa and Madeira. Salled-Brigs W. H. Wass and Henry Leeds for the West Indies. Death of Commodore Barron Archbishep

Eccleston.

BALTINORE, Wedensday, April 23.

Commodore James Barron, Senior Captain II.

S. Nave, died at Norfolk on Monday afternoon, in the 534 year of his age.

Archolahop Eccleston's remains are to be brought to the city to morrow, and laid in state in the Cathedral. The funeral will take place on Sunday. The Cathedral and other bells were tolled last night

First Ship from England to Quebec-Row to

Montagal, Tuesday, April 22.

The first ship from England reached Quebec last night
To-day there was a slight row here between some Irish
men and some referee slaves. No great mischief was done

The Steamship Falcon at New-Orleans New ORLEANS, [Tuesday, April 22. The steamship Falcon arrived here on Monday

Markets New ORLEANS, April 22. Cotton has declined an | @ jc. since the receipt of the Pacific's news. The salas to day horsey resched 1,600 bales. Heat Pork is fire #9 514,50. Freights are firmer, and Cotton is taken for Liverpoolst A.

THE NEWPAPER PRESS .- We see that our prin cipal exchanges are publishing lists and histories of the papers (with their politics, Editors, &c.) published in the several States.

There are at the present time 34 weekly newspapers in New-Hampshire, having an aggregate circulation of about 50,000 copies, or an average of over 1,400. Of these 23 are political, 8 neutral, 2 religious and 1 agricultural. Their location in the several counties is as follows : In Hillsboro', 1 . Rockingham, Strafford, Merrimack and Cheshire, 4 each; Sullivan, Belknap and Grafton, 2 each : Coos, 1; Carroll alone has none. Whige

0 : Democratic, 9 . Free, 4. The whole number of newspapers published in South Carolina is 10, of which 8 are issued daily, Each daily paper has also a tri-weekly issue, and three of them publish a weekly sheet, being morely a transcript from the dailies, Within five years the number has increased.

These lists furnish much information. We shall give every state.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, A. O. OF G. F. At the session of the Right Honorable Grand Lodge Ancient Order of Good Fellows of the State of New York, held on Thursday evening, April 17th, 1851, the following grand officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Mo-Bayles, M. H. Grand Master ; Adam Stack, R. H. Deputy Grand Master; J. F. Van Outerstep, R. H , Grand Chaplain ; Benjamin R. Smith, R H. Grand Secretary; Harman Konahrens, R. H., Grand Treasurer : George Kelly, R. H , Grand Warden . John A. Fei, R. H., Grand Junior Warden : Horatio Nelson, R H, Grand Tyler.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

St. Nicholas Society.-At the annual meet ing of this Society, held on Monday evening, the follow ing officers were elected for the ensuing year

President-JEREMIAN JOHNSON. Vice Presidents-T G. Bergen, John A. Lott, Nicholas Wyckoff, Albert N. Van Brunt, Samuel J. Garreson, W. E. Cruger, Theodorus Polhemus, Adriance Van Brust, John Spader, Oscar Johnson, G. L. Martense, T. L.

Managers-John Vanderbilt, Oliver Hull, G. W. Bleecker Barnet Johnson, A. T. Lawrence, Jeromus J. Johnson, N. R. Van Brunt, B. J. Ryder, G. W. Sillwell, A. B. Baytis.

Righ Steward-Theodorus Polhemus. Stewards- P. G. Bergen, R. B. Lefferts, Stephen Hodges, A. J. S. Degraw, J. D. Laurence, Aifred Hanaberg, John

Secremes-John B. King. Antstant Secretary-Altred G Stevens Treasurer-Abraham J Beckman. Chaplains-Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rev. Dr. Schoonmaker

B. King.

Rev. Dr. Broadhead, Rev. Dr. Dwight. Physicians-Dr. N A Garretson, Dr. Wm. N Greed, Dr. R. Kosman, Dr. O. W. Hunt Consulting Physicians-Dr. E. Ostrander, Dr. J. E.

RUN OVER -A lady, whose name we could not ascertain, while crossing Henry at near Fulton-at Tuesday morning, was knocked down and run over by a horse and wagon, driven by a colored man named Jones, whereby she received severe bodily injury. The driver was mmediately arrested and taken before Justice King, but discharged after examination, as it was clearly evident be

was not to blame. COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER-Before Judge COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER— Before Judge
Morse, Justices Sil weit and Wright.— Truit for Ruge.—
James McClosky, one of the seven boys indicted for the
above crime by the Grand Jury at the last term of this
Court, was brought up for trial on Tuesday. N. F. Waring,
acting as Counsel for George Highle, at his trial at that
term, being eitherwise engaged, was unable to be present;
and Henry Hagner. Esq and Col. C. J. Jack were assigned
by the Court as Counsel for the prisoner. Henry A. Moore,
Esq., Austrant District Attorney, conducted the case for

the prosecution.

The first witness examined was the complainant, Mrs. Filen Ruch, who testified substantially the same as on the trial of Highie, and which went to prove the participation of the prisoner at the her in the dishoideal outrage emmitted upon her on the evening of the 15th of January issue, while returning from the house of a friend in East Brook-

Beveral other witnesses were examined, but the evidence elicited went to (seem the guilt upon the prisoner. The case occupied the whole day, and at about 5 o'clock it was t to the Jury, who rendered a verdict of Guilty. The prisoner is in the 16th year of his age.

CITY COURT -Before Judge Greenwood, Al-

City Court — Before Judge Greenwood, Aldermen Leech and Lefferis — The Drary Trial,—Captain A. M. C. Smith, ponce officer, New-York, was the first witness examined on Tasstay morning. He traffied to the arrest of Drary in Brooklyn, on the torped case, by police man Jenkins and Grassons, under his direction. When on board the farry-host crossing to New-York witnesses took prisoner's pocke-hoot and money from him, and marked to subject a resulting Drary in Brooklyn, was, that young Sam occasionally draves the wagon down by way of Williamshorg, and if he should have arrested the old man to New-york, young Sam might hear of it and get away. He witnesses shall not know of any design or intent on the part of One-Eyed Thompson to put counterfeit money on Drary so that it should be found upon him.

James R. Phillips, Assistant District Attorney, New-York, 1849, teadiled that he recollected the proceedings had against the Drurys, sector and Janior. Papers were bere about witness by the Court, which he recognised as the original indictaments system the Drurys; one was four don the Sth of December, 1849, and the other on the 25th of January, 1826. Recollected having in his possession, with intents outler and pass, a counterfeit of \$10 on the Eagle Sank Sciatol, R. I., dated Jan. 1, 1848. In November, 1849, a bill of Indictment had been found against the Drury alone for having in his possession, with intents outler and pass, a counterfeit of \$10 on the Eagle Back, which indictment was found and fised by the Glerk of the Court, and handed over to Mr. McKeon the District Autorney of New-York, with other papers, among them a deposition of W m. O Jeckins, to which ras attached four notes, purporting to be genuice, of the Eagle Sank, Bristol, R. I., attered from a seculine \$1, bring shown, witness testified that it was similar to the ones which were brought to the Police Court, of which he is Justice. The Court then adjourced.

Large Fire at Winchendon.—A destructive for broke out on Tuesday morning, in Winchendou, Mass.

lar to the ones which were brooken to the Foliac Court, of which he is Justice. The Court then adjourned.

Large Fire at Wingreshon.—A destructive fire broke out on Tuesday morning, in Winchendon, Mass, in the store owned and occupied by N. H. Hand, as a dry goods store which was, with its contents entirely destroyed. The building was insured at the Worcester Mechanics Munai Office for \$1,000, and the stock at the Chushir for \$2000, which will not cover the whole loss. Part of the second foor of the building was occupied by D. L. Merrill, Fay, Attorney at Law, who lost his valuable library and papers, together with other important and valuable documents becoming to the estate of J. Watson & Son. Connected with the main building was an L. belonging to Elisaha Parks. Esq. of Booton, believed to be insured, occupied in part by the Post-Office, which was entirely consumed. Contents saved. It was also occupied by the Protective Union Store, the contents of which were mainly removed. The fire then proceeded to the store occupied by Wm. Pollard, shoe dealers, whose stock was mostly removed. Also by J. L. Clafin, merchant failor, who removed most of his goods. Insured for \$1,000. Also occupied by Wm. B. Feiton, saddle and hymess maker, who capted his stock. Insured for \$1,000. Also the capted by Wm. B. Feiton, saddle and hymess maker, who capted his stock. Insured for \$500.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribuse.

Jenny Lind at Cincinnati.